

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Prior to entry of this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 were pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 13, 22, and 55 are independent. In the Final Office Action dated May 15, 2007, Claim 55 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-54 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Following this response, Claims 1, 2, 4, and 7-55 remain in this application. Applicants hereby address the Examiner's rejections in turn.

I. Rejection of Claim 55 Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(e) and 103(a)

In the Final Office Action dated May 15, 2007, the Examiner rejected Claim 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0030791 ("Dorenbosch"). In addition, the Examiner rejected Claim 55 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Dorenbosch* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,922,559 ("Mohammed"). Claim 55 has been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter.

Amended Claim 55 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "means for receiving an Internet Protocol (IP) address, when in range of a wireless transmission area of the first wireless network, wherein the means for receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and means for providing a user name and password for access

via the wireless access point." Support for the amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Dorenbosch* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation.

Dorenbosch merely discloses transitioning from a first IP address to a second IP address. For example, in *Dorenbosch*, a mobile phone will regularly scan for an appropriate wireless IP connection. (See paragraph [0033], lines 1-3.) When the mobile phone finds an appropriate IP connection, it associates with an access point and establishes connectivity with a wired network. (See paragraph [0033], lines 3-5.) Alternatively, a basic service set (BSS) may not be associated with a service provider and there may or may not be a roaming agreement between a cellular service provider and an operator of the BSS. (See paragraph [0033], lines 7-11.) In *Dorenbosch*, the mobile phone may be able to authenticate independently with the BSS and gain access to the wired networks. (See paragraph [0033], lines 11-14.) The mobile phone then uses stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) extension messages to instruct another SCTP endpoint to add the second IP address as an alternative destination address. (See paragraph [0033], lines 19-23.) During *Dorenbosch*'s process, an application on the mobile phone continues to use the first IP address over the cellular based IP connection to communicate with station B. (See paragraph [0033], lines 23-28.) Consequently, *Dorenbosch*, merely discloses transitioning from a first IP address to a second IP address. Accordingly, *Dorenbosch* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Dorenbosch* merely discloses IP address transitioning and is silent regarding these recitations.

In addition, *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Combining *Dorenbosch* with *Mohammed* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Dorenbosch* and *Mohammed*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "means for receiving an Internet Protocol (IP) address, when in range of a wireless transmission area of the first wireless network, wherein the means for receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and means for providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as recited by amended Claim 55. Accordingly, independent

Claim 55 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and
Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 55.

II. Rejection of Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54
Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 4, 7-16, 19-21, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2003/0139180 ("McIntosh"). Claims 1 and 13 have been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Amended Claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "means for receiving an Internet Protocol (IP) address, when in range of a wireless transmission area of the first wireless network, wherein the means for receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and means for providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point." Amended Claim 13 includes a similar recitation. Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may

then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.)

Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers.

Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed's* deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "means for receiving an Internet Protocol (IP) address, when in range of a wireless transmission area of the first wireless network, wherein the means for receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and means for providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as recited by amended Claim 1. Amended Claim 13 includes a similar recitation. Accordingly, independent Claims 1 and 13 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 1 and 13.

Dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claims 1 and 13, and by virtue of their respective dependencies upon independent Claims 1 and 13. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 2, 4, 7-12, 14-16, 19-21, 33, 36-40, 43-46, and 51-54.

III. Rejection of Claims 34, 49, and 50 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 34, 49, and 50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,373,817 ("Kung"). Dependent Claims 34 and 50 are patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that they include, due to their dependency on amended independent Claim 13, "wherein receiving the IP address

comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.” Claim 49 includes a similar recitation due to its dependence on amended independent Claim 1. Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user

name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed's* deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and

UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

Moreover, *Kung* does not overcome *Mohammed's* and *McIntosh's* deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses a chase me method of routing a variable bit rate communication between a first terminal and a distant terminal over alternative networks including a circuit switched network and a packet network. (See Abstract.) *Kung's* method permits changing routing parameters remotely in response to user inputs including user requested changes in chasing parameters. (See Abstract.) In *Kung*, a chase me system permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable and chasing a subscriber even if the message is to be delivered by converting the message to text for delivery by paging the subscriber. (See Abstract.) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, in *Kung*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Kung*, is silent regarding broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh* and *Kung* would not have led to the claimed invention because *McIntosh*, *Mohammed*, and *Kung*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as included in dependent Claims 34 and 50. Dependent Claim 49 includes a similar recitation. Accordingly, dependent Claims 34, 49, and 50 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 34, 49, and 50.

IV. Rejection of Claim 35 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* in view of *Kung* in view of U.S. Published Patent Application No. US 2004/0114603 ("Suhail"). Dependent Claim 35 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art at least for the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 13, "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point." Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed's* deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely

discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

Moreover, *Kung* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Kung* merely discloses a chase me method of routing a variable bit rate communication between a first terminal and a distant terminal over alternative networks including a circuit switched network and a packet network. (See Abstract.) *Kung*'s method permits changing routing parameters remotely in response to user inputs including user requested changes in chasing parameters. (See Abstract.) In *Kung*, a chase me system permits setting a chase me bit when a call is not immediately deliverable and chasing a subscriber even if the message is to be delivered by converting the message to text for delivery by paging the subscriber. (See Abstract.) Like *Mohammed* and *McIntosh*, in *Kung*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Kung*, is silent regarding broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address.

In addition, *Suhail* does not overcome *McIntosh*'s, *Mohammed*'s, and *Kung*'s deficiencies. *Suhail* merely discloses a voice over IP (VOIP) network 8 that includes a graphical proxy server 34 that allows a "dumb" terminals 32 to act as SIP phones or H.323 phones. (See Abstract.) In *Suhail*, only graphical proxy server 34 needs to

support underlying signaling protocol. (See Abstract.) Graphical proxy server 34 includes a graphical server 40 and a terminal management system 42. (See Abstract.) Like *McIntosh, Mohammed, and Kung*, in *Suhail*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather, *Suhail* merely discloses a network that includes a graphical proxy server that allows a dumb terminals to act as SIP phones.

Combining *Mohammed* with *McIntosh, Kung, and Suhail* would not have led to the claimed invention because *McIntosh, Mohammed, Kung, and Suhail* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose “wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point,” as included in dependent Claim 35. Accordingly, dependent Claim 35 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claim 35.

V. Rejection of Claims 17-18 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *McIntosh* in view of *Mohammed* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,970,474 ("Sinha"). Dependent Claims 17-18 are patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that they include, due to their dependency on amended independent Claim 13, “wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital

cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point." Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user

does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired.
(See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed's* deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more

expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

In addition, *Sinha* does not overcome *McIntosh*'s and *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *Sinha* merely discloses a gateway device that couples a mobile telephone with a data network, such as the Internet, for voice communications. (See Abstract.) The gateway device in *Sinha* is configured to provide a consistent interface with a voice communications facility user, independent of a method of user-access to the gateway device, and independent of access to the data network. (See Abstract.) Like *McIntosh* and *Mohammed*, in *Sinha*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Sinha* merely discloses a gateway device that couples a mobile telephone with a data network.

Combining *McIntosh* with *Mohammed* and *Sinha* would not have led to the claimed invention because *McIntosh*, *Mohammed*, and *Sinha* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as included in dependent Claims 17-18.

Accordingly, dependent Claims 17-18 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 17-18.

VI. Rejection of Claims 22-23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 22-23, 25-32, 41-42, and 47-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 ("Rautiola") in view of *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh*. Claim 22 has been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter.

Amended Claim 22 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point." Support for the amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's

MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station 21 in a wireless intranet office environment. (See col. 6, lines 31-33.) When outside this environment, mobile station 21 acts as a normal Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) phone connecting to a base transceiver station (BTS) of a public GSM network. (See col. 6, lines 33-34.) However, when *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 is in the wireless intranet office environment, mobile station 21 may operate in one of two modes. (See col. 6, lines 34-36.) In one mode, it connects to a personal base unit 22 (e.g. either with a inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and

receiver.) (See col. 6, lines 36-38.) In another mode, *Rautiola's* mobile station 21 connects to a GSM base transceiver station 23. (See col. 6, lines 38-40.) In *Rautiola*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station 21 connects to a personal base unit 22.

In addition, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola's* deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed* and *McIntosh* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, and *McIntosh*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as recited by amended Claim 22. Accordingly, independent Claim 22 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 22.

Dependent Claims 23, 25-32, 41-41, 47 and 48 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 22, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 22. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 23, 25-32, 41-41, 47 and 48.

VII. Rejection of Claim 24 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Rautiola* in view of *Mohammed* in view of *McIntosh* and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,868,072 ("Lin"). Dependent Claim 24 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least for the reason that it includes, due to its dependency on amended independent Claim 22, "wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point." Support for the amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 12, lines 13-28.

Consistent with embodiments of the invention, when transitioning a digital cordless handset 104 onto a wired data network via wireless access points, digital cordless handset 104 may be provided with a medium access control (MAC) address that may be broadcast from digital cordless handset 104 to a broadband residential gateway (BRG) 206 or a wireless access point 215 over an unregulated wireless connection. (See specification page 12, lines 13-17.) Digital cordless handset 104 may then be assigned an IP address that is associated with digital cordless handset 104's MAC address. (See specification page 12, lines 17-18.) This may allow

communications from a wired data network 208 destined for the IP address assigned to digital cordless handset 104 to be properly delivered to digital cordless handset 104 having the MAC address associated with the assigned IP address. (See specification page 12, lines 18-21.)

In addition, consistent with embodiments of the invention, transitioning digital cordless handset 104 onto the wired data network via wireless access points 215 may comprise a registration and authentication process, such as Radius authentication. (See specification page 12, lines 22-23.) A digital cordless handset 104 user may be required to provide a user name and a password for access via wireless access points 215 to a wired data network 114. (See specification page 12, lines 23-25.) The user name and the password may be stored in digital cordless handset 104 so that the user does not have to enter the user name and the password each time access is desired. (See specification page 12, lines 26-27.)

In contrast, *Rautiola* at least does not disclose the aforementioned recitation from Claim 22. For example, *Rautiola* merely discloses a mobile station 21 in a wireless intranet office environment. (See col. 6, lines 31-33.) When outside this environment, mobile station 21 acts as a normal Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) phone connecting to a base transceiver station (BTS) of a public GSM network. (See col. 6, lines 33-34.) However, when *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21 is in the wireless intranet office environment, mobile station 21 may operate in one of two modes. (See col. 6, lines 34-36.) In one mode, it connects to a personal base unit 22 (e.g. either with a inter-connection cable, a infra-red connection, or with low power RF transmitter and receiver.) (See col. 6, lines 36-38.) In another mode, *Rautiola*'s mobile station 21

connects to a GSM base transceiver station 23. (See col. 6, lines 38-40.) In *Rautiola*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Rautiola* merely discloses that in one mode, a mobile station 21 connects to a personal base unit 22.

In addition, *Mohammed* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s deficiencies. *Mohammed* merely discloses that once a first base station 18-1 acknowledges a request and forwards a call to a second base station 18-2, service is continued without disruption. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) For example, in *Mohammed*, the call may be forwarded over LAN 28 using Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) techniques. (See col. 13, lines 10-12.) In *Mohammed*, a base station will also solicit an Internet Protocol (IP) address for a system server 24. (See col. 13, lines 36-37.) After a user enters a phone number and/or an IP address into subscriber device, the information is transmitted to a base station 18. (See col. 13, lines 37-40.) Consequently, *Mohammed* merely discloses forwarding a call over a LAN connection with base stations soliciting for user entered IP address or phone numbers. Accordingly, *Mohammed* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *Mohammed* is silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses from the dual mode digital cordless handset.

Furthermore, *McIntosh* does not overcome *Mohammed*'s deficiencies. *McIntosh* merely discloses a WLAN 128 coupled to a public network 102 and adapted to enable voice and data communication between private user equipment terminals (UE) 130. (See paragraph [0052], lines 1-7.) WLAN 128's access points can be coupled to a

wired local area network (LAN 129). (See paragraph [0052], lines 7-11.) In *McIntosh*, a communication system 100 is able to communicate between public network 102 and UEs 130 while providing the same functions and services available from much more expensive radios, UEs 116 of the public cellular network 104, and/or a private cellular network 122. (See paragraph [0052], lines 12-19.) Consequently, *McIntosh* merely discloses using a WLAN's access points to enable UEs on a less expensive LAN. Accordingly, *McIntosh* does not disclose broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point. Rather *McIntosh* is completely or silent regarding broadcasting MAC addresses or providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point.

Moreover, *Lin* does not overcome *Rautiola*'s, *Mohammed*'s, and *McIntosh*'s deficiencies. *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that conforms to different standards versions and that are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium. (See Abstract.) Higher order devices in *Lin* support an overlaid dual logical network structure that allows two pair of higher order devices to communicate simultaneously using two separate frequency bands. (See Abstract.) Like *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, and *McIntosh*, in *Lin*, broadcasting, from a dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address is not disclosed. Rather *Lin* merely discloses home phone line network devices that are interconnected and interoperable on a UTP transmission medium.

Combining *Rautiola* with *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Lin* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Rautiola*, *Mohammed*, *McIntosh*, and *Lin* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose wherein receiving the IP address comprises at least one of the following: means for broadcasting, from the dual mode digital cordless handset, a medium access control (MAC) address, and providing a user name and password for access via the wireless access point," as included in dependent Claim 24. Accordingly, dependent Claim 24 patentably distinguish the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claim 24.

VIII. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims. The preceding arguments are based only on the arguments in the Office Action, and therefore do not address patentable aspects of the invention that were not addressed by the Examiner in the Office Action. The claims may include other elements that are not shown, taught, or suggested by the cited art. Accordingly, the preceding argument in favor of patentability is advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability. Furthermore, the Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge
any additional required fees to our deposit account 13-2725.

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